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RECORD OF POLITICAL EVENTS.

[From May 1 to November 1, 1892.]

I. THE UNITED STATES.

I. NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The generally placid condition of our relations with foreign governments has been disturbed only by some slight **commercial friction with Canada.** In a conference at Washington, June 3, between Secretary Blaine on the one side and two members of the Dominion government, assisted by the British minister, on the other, one of the topics discussed was a discrimination in Welland Canal tolls in favor of grain bound for Montreal. This discrimination was held by the United States to be in violation of the Treaty of Washington, of 1871, which secured to American citizens equal terms for the use of Canadian canals. Complaints on the subject had been made at a previous conference, and Mr. Blaine claimed to have understood that the Canadian ministers gave an informal pledge to have the discrimination abolished. The ministers, however, declared in June that they had only agreed to bring the matter before their government for consideration. Such consideration had evidently not affected the situation, for an order was issued in April continuing in force the discrimination during the season of 1892. The Canadian government claimed that the rebate on grain bound for Montreal was no discrimination against citizens of the United States, since it made no distinction between Canadian and American vessels. In a message of June 20, President Harrison submitted the whole situation to Congress and, holding that the rebate was a deliberate discrimination against the merchants of American shipping ports, suggested the appropriateness of steps "to secure the just rights of our citizens." A bill was promptly brought in empowering the President to impose tolls on Canadian business through the St. Mary's Falls Canal, which was otherwise free, whenever he should be satisfied that the vessels and cargoes of the United States were discriminated against by the Canadian government. The bill passed without opposition July 22. Protests by the Dominion government that any interference by them with toll rates before the end of the season would entail serious losses on contracts already made, were met with the declaration that the United States was not responsible for that fact, and on August 20 President Harrison issued his proclamation imposing tolls on all freight passing through the St. Mary's Falls Canal, bound for Canadian ports, the tolls to go into effect September 1 and to continue as long as the rebate on Montreal freight was allowed in the Welland Canal.—The Behring Sea seal fisheries question is in quiet course of settlement under the provisions

of the arbitration treaty of last March. The first exchange of documents presenting the respective cases was made by the counsel early in September, and the counter-cases are now in preparation. — **Reciprocity agreements** were proclaimed with Guatemala May 20 and with Austria-Hungary May 26. The latter arrangement secures to the United States the tariff privileges granted to other nations by the recent commercial treaties of the Austro-Hungarian government. The latter in return secures a continuance of exemption from the retaliatory clause of the McKinley Act. — **A final settlement with Chili** in connection with the Valparaiso riots was reached in July, through the offer by Chili and the acceptance by the United States of \$75,000, to be distributed among the seamen who were wounded and the families of those who were killed. — **The extradition treaty with France** recently negotiated by Minister Reid was rejected by the Senate May 11, failing to secure a two-thirds vote. — **A treaty with Chili** has been negotiated by Minister Egan, providing for the settlement of claims by citizens of one country against the government of the other, by the appointment of commissioners to take full cognizance of all such cases.

INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION. — **The resignation of Mr. Blaine** as Secretary of State was presented and accepted June 4, very unexpectedly to the general public. The curtness exhibited in both tender and acceptance seemed to confirm the rumors of strained personal relations between Mr. Blaine and President Harrison, and subsequent events in the Republican convention gave additional confirmation. — Some important questions as to the true legal situation of the Treasury **gold reserve fund** for the redemption of United States notes were called into prominence by heavy export demands for gold in the early summer and by the cramped position of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury held that for redemption purposes he had authority, under the Resumption Act of 1875, to sell bonds to the amount of \$200,000,000, but that the so-called reserve fund of \$100,000,000 in gold, which was popularly supposed to be required by law, had no legal existence. In these views he was substantially sustained by the House Judiciary Committee, which investigated the subject. The gold in the Treasury July 9 was \$111,071,251, which was so little above the customary redemption reserve that New York bankers adopted various measures to throw obstacles in the way of further exportation, and the Treasury offered several administrative inducements to attract gold. The drain finally led to the transfer in bulk of \$20,000,000 in specie from San Francisco early in August. The transfer was made by special train, with extraordinary precautions for safety. — In the **Indian Bureau** the proceedings for opening up the Cherokee Outlet have made favorable progress, and late in the summer the herds of the cattle companies claiming rights there under leases from the Indians were driven off for what is probably the last time. It is deemed likely that the lands will be opened for settlement by next spring. Negotiations were begun in October for the purchase from the Kiowas and Comanches of some two million acres of their reservation. Commissioner Morgan's annual report was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior in September. It discusses among other matters the status of children born of a white father and an Indian mother, and concludes that the Roman and

English legal principle should not be followed, but that such children should be classed as Indians. The commissioner reports a generally good effect of the allotment system upon the Indians. — The annual report of the **Utah Commission** takes a generally hopeful view of progress in that territory. Polygamy is declared to be still practised, though covertly and without the official sanction of the Mormon church. The petition of the church authorities for general amnesty to the Mormons the commission believes to be a most important document, and in view of the pledges therein solemnly made, it is recommended that the relief prayed for be granted. — The friction between the **Civil Service Commission** and the Post Office Department as to the conduct of officials at Baltimore was reported upon in June, after an investigation, by the House Civil Service Committee. The commission was sustained, and the postmaster-general was severely censured for refusing to remove the officers on the suggestion of the commission. Under date of July 27, the commission issued a proclamation calling attention to the provisions of the law in reference to political contributions from office-holders, and announcing its purpose to use every means to punish violations of those provisions. On October 11 the commission, on proof that demands had been made on postmasters in Michigan and elsewhere for services for the benefit of their party, published a notice that such services were contrary to postal regulations and need not be rendered, and that according to the civil service law no officer would be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to render them. — **Appointments to office**: June 29, Secretary of State, John W. Foster, of Indiana; July 19, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, George Shiras, of Pennsylvania; July 21, Minister to Russia, Andrew D. White, of New York; Minister to Spain, A. Loudon Snowden, of Pennsylvania; Minister to Greece, Rumania and Servia, Truxton Beale, of California; July 27, Minister to Persia, Watson R. Sperry, of Delaware.

CONGRESS. — The first session of the fifty-second Congress lasted till August 5. **Routine work** was very much delayed by various causes, and at the expiration of the fiscal year, June 30, not one of the appropriation bills had been signed by the President. The old appropriations, accordingly, were extended by joint resolution of the Houses, and further extensions had to be resorted to later. The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill was the last to be passed, its progress being long blocked in the House by the opponents of an item which the Senate had inserted loaning the World's Columbian Exposition five million dollars. A solution of the deadlock was finally reached by throwing this item into a separate bill and cutting down the amount by a half. Much attention was attracted in the earlier stages of the discussion of this appropriation by the pressure brought to make the advance of the money conditional on the closing of the exposition on Sundays and the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors on the grounds. As finally passed, the bill contained the Sunday closing condition. — **The Tariff Policy of the majority** in the House was continued by the passage of the bills putting on the free list binding twine, silver-lead ores and tin plate. None of these bills was reported from the Senate committee to which they were all referred. — The most **important legislation completed** during the session and not mentioned elsewhere in this **RECORD** was as follows: the Chinese

Exclusion Act, which as a result of the disagreement between the two Houses, took finally a compromise form in which the existing laws are re-enacted for ten years, and in addition all Chinese laborers now in the country are required under heavy penalties to obtain certificates of residence from the internal revenue collectors of their districts, and the regulations to prevent unauthorized immigration of Chinese are made much more rigorous; the act granting American registry to the Inman Line's two fast steamers, *City of Paris* and *City of New York*, on condition that the company construct in the United States two other steamers of not less than 7000 tons, the newly registered vessels being subject to appropriation and use by the government as cruisers and transports on payment of fair value; the act adding the secretary of agriculture to the list of officers designated to succeed to the office of president in case of vacancy; an act prohibiting mechanics and laborers engaged on government work to work more than eight hours per day; and a number of acts to facilitate the participation of foreigners in the Columbian Exposition and in other ways to promote the success of the affair. — Of the **measures that failed to pass**, next to the Free-Coinage Bill mentioned elsewhere, the Anti-Option Bill excited most attention. The House passed what was known as the Hatch Bill, June 6. By this measure it was provided that contracts of sale for future delivery of "cotton, hops, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, grass seed, flaxseed, pork, lard, bacon and other edible products of swine" should be subject to a tax of five cents per pound on cotton, hops and hog products and twenty cents per bushel of grain, and further that dealers in such contracts should pay a license fee of \$1000. The measure came before the Senate in a somewhat modified form, and after considerable debate was laid over at the end of July till the next session. The Farmers' Alliance was the main influence in favor of the bill, which was strongly antagonized by the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade in the great commercial centres. Other bills that have been introduced but have failed to complete their career through the legislature are as follows: To exclude political influence from appointments to fourth-class post-offices; to compel the use of safety brakes and couplers on all trains on interstate railways; to give to United States courts jurisdiction over acts that violate treaties with foreign nations, when such acts are criminal under the laws of the state or territory in which they are committed. — The grand total of appropriations for the session was \$507,701,380.

THE SILVER QUESTION. — A new phase of the currency problem has been developed by the arrangement for an **International Monetary Conference** with special reference to the silver situation. Having previously sounded the leading European powers on the subject, President Harrison early in May issued invitations on behalf of the United States which have been generally accepted by the foreign governments. Delegates have been named — those for the United States being Senators Allison and Jones, Representative McCreary, Mr. Henry W. Cannon and Pres. E. Benj. Andrews — and the meeting of the convention has been set for November 22 at Brussels. — The discussion of **free coinage in Congress**, which had been temporarily laid aside after the failure of the Bland Bill in March (see RECORD for June, 1892, p. 376), was renewed in connection with a bill introduced by Mr.

Stewart in the Senate. Having been laid over by common consent till after the party conventions in June, the bill passed the Senate July 1 by a vote of 29 to 25. It was simply provided in the bill that all silver bullion brought to the mint should be coined into standard dollars, which should be legal tender, that the act of 1890 should be repealed and that all the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased with silver certificates should be coined. When reported in the House the bill, after a sharp struggle, was refused consideration July 13, by a vote of 154 to 136. The vote was determined quite as much by considerations of partisan expediency in view of the presidential campaign as by opinion on the merits of the bill.

THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.—The supreme court, in the case of *McPherson et al. vs. Blacker*, October 17, sustained the Michigan supreme court in upholding the constitutionality of the law providing for the choice of electors for president by districts instead of by general ticket. It had been claimed that the law was in conflict with the fourteenth amendment to the constitution.—The circuit court of appeals for the district of Iowa decided October 17 that, under the Interstate Commerce Act, through rates agreed upon by two or more connecting railways need bear no relation to the local rates of either of the roads separately; so that the through rate between two places may be not only less than the sum of two local rates which cover the same distance, but also less than either of them.—The circuit court for Maryland decided June 11, in the case *In re McAllister*, that the state law prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine within the state was, so far as original packages were concerned, unconstitutional, as an interference with interstate commerce; and that removing the lid of a package for the purpose of examining its contents was not such breaking as would destroy its original character.—The circuit court for the Western District of Texas, in a group of cases touching the state railway commission established by act of April 3, 1891, decided (1) that the proceedings of the commission in classifying freights and prescribing rates were not such as to constitute due process of law and that the rates therefore were void, under the constitution of the United States; and (2) that certain provisions of the law which tend to enforce a compliance with the rates of the commission, whether they be reasonable or not, and that tend to embarrass such roads as seek to invoke the protection of the federal constitution, were unconstitutional. A temporary injunction was granted against the enforcement of the commission's rules, but the case is to be carried to the supreme court.

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.—The Republican convention was held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 7–10. Interest centred chiefly in the efforts made by the opponents of President Harrison's renomination to concentrate support on Mr. Blaine, who, by his resignation from the cabinet a few days before the convention, was assumed to have indicated his willingness to become a candidate. On the first ballot, however, the vote stood: Harrison, 535½; McKinley, 182½; Blaine, 182; thus effecting the nomination of the President. For Vice-President, Whitelaw Reid, of New York, was nominated by acclamation. The platform adopted by the convention endorsed the "American doctrine of protection" and the "Republican policy of reciprocity"; demanded "the use of both gold and silver as standard money,

with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal"; called for such laws "as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black," the right to cast his vote and have it counted, and denounced "the continued inhuman outrages upon American citizens for political reasons in certain Southern states"; and expressed approval of the Monroe Doctrine, greater restriction of immigration, legislation to protect the life and limbs of railway employees, the extension of the free delivery of mail to the rural districts, and "all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality." Mr. Harrison's formal letter of acceptance, dated September 5, embodied a long and elaborate argument in defence of the leading Republican doctrines and of the policy of his administration. — **The Democratic convention** met at Chicago, June 20–23. Mr. Cleveland's nomination was pretty well assured before the convention opened, though he was strongly opposed by the New York state delegation and other supporters of Senator Hill. Here again the result was decided by the first ballot, which stood: Cleveland, 616½; Hill, 113; Boies, 103. For Vice-President the choice, by the first ballot, fell on General Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois. The more important features of **the platform** were as follows: An affirmation of allegiance to the principles of Jefferson and his successors in Democratic leadership, particularly as opposed to "the tendency to centralize all power at the federal capital"; a warning against the dangers of "the policy of federal control of elections to which the Republican Party has committed itself," with an exposition of those dangers; a denunciation of "Republican protection" as a fraud, a declaration that "the government has no constitutional power to impose and collect a dollar for tax except for purposes of revenue only," and a pledge that the McKinley tariff, "the culminating atrocity of class legislation," should be repealed; an endorsement of "trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating," coupled with a denunciation of "the sham reciprocity" of the late legislation; an attribution of the evils of trusts to the "prohibitive taxes which prevent free competition"; a denunciation of the coinage act of 1890 as "a cowardly makeshift," and a declaration for the use of both gold and silver as standard money and for the free and indiscriminating coinage of both metals, but on condition that the unit of coinage of both metals be "of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts"; a recommendation that the prohibitory ten per cent tax on state-bank notes be repealed; and approval of civil service reform, restriction of immigration, and legislation for the safety of railway employees. Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance was published September 26. It was relatively brief and in general reiterated his previously declared views on the tariff, the currency and the civil service, with a short expression of hostility to the Federal Elections Bill. — The convention of **the People's Party** assembled at Omaha, Nebraska, July 2. Much interest was excited by

the report that Judge Walter Q. Gresham, formerly postmaster-general and secretary of the treasury under President Arthur, was in sympathy with the People's Party and was willing to become its candidate for the presidency. On Judge Gresham's declination to accept, even if unanimously nominated, the convention turned to other candidates and on the first ballot chose General James B. Weaver, of Iowa. James G. Field, of Virginia, secured the nomination for Vice-President. The platform, after a preamble reproducing the generally pessimistic view of existing social conditions as formulated at St. Louis in February (see RECORD for June, 1892, p. 382), demanded government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, a circulation of at least \$50 *per capita*, a graduated income tax, postal savings banks, and the reclamation of all land owned by aliens and all held by corporations in excess of their actual needs. — The convention of **the Prohibition Party** opened at Cincinnati, June 29. Sentiment was much divided on the question of fusion with the People's Party, but the opposition to the idea prevailed. The nominations made were: for President, General John Bidwell, of California; Vice-President, Rev. J. B. Cranfill, of Texas. The platform demanded a currency issued directly by the government, without profit to corporations or private individuals; a tariff only for defence against foreign governments that bar us from their markets, and direct taxation for necessary revenue; the suppression of margins, corners and trusts and of the liquor traffic; the granting of the suffrage to women; government control of railroads and telegraphs; one day's rest in seven for everybody; the restriction of immigration; and the prohibition of alien land ownership.

THE CHOLERA. — The spread of this pestilence from the east to the west of Europe during the summer attracted considerable official attention to the possibility of its being brought to this country. A series of Treasury orders were issued during the summer, forbidding entry to merchandise and personal effects from infected countries except after specified processes of disinfection. Rags especially were regarded as dangerous, and on August 19 all rags from whatever country were required to be disinfected. Shortly afterward this order was extended to apply to the baggage and personal effects of all immigrants from European or Asiatic ports. At the end of August a passenger steamer from Hamburg reached New York with cholera aboard, and on September 1 a circular was issued from the Treasury, with the approval of the President, ordering that no vessel carrying immigrants from any foreign port should be admitted to entry at any port of the United States until after a quarantine detention of twenty days, unless such detention was forbidden by state laws. This last circular was issued by authority of a law of 1878, authorizing regulations by the national government not inconsistent with the quarantine laws of the states. When, with the arrival of other infected vessels, the danger of an epidemic was regarded as more serious, some question arose as to the power of the national authorities to exclude altogether vessels from infected ports, and in an opinion dated September 10 the attorney-general sustained the claim of such a power. No action under this opinion was taken, as the measures of the various state officials proved adequate to the emergency. The transatlantic steamers, however, discontinued for some time all steerage traffic.

II. AFFAIRS IN THE STATES.

ELECTIONS. — Interest in the state elections during the summer and fall was mainly with reference to the possible bearing of their results on the presidential voting in November. In the Southern states, where the Farmers' Alliance is very strong, the first manifestations of the new People's Party were closely watched. A candidate of the Farmers' Alliance for governor in Alabama divided the regular Democratic vote, and at the election, August 1, the usual majority was cut down to about 10,000. In Arkansas, September 5, the People's Party secured double the vote that had been anticipated, but the Democrats carried the state by some 30,000. Florida, October 4, and Georgia, October 5, revealed but slight deviation from the ordinary Democratic majority. In Vermont, September 7, and Maine, September 12, the Republican majorities were somewhat below the normal.

GERRYMANDERING IN THE COURTS. — Suggested perhaps by President Harrison's vigorous attack on gerrymandering in his last annual message, attempts have been made in a number of states to overthrow recent apportionment acts by appeal to the judiciary. In **Michigan**, July 28, the supreme court declared unconstitutional not only the act of 1891, but also the previous apportionment in 1885, and directed the secretary of state to issue the election notices under the provisions of the next earlier act, unless before election a new law should have been passed. The court held that the formation of districts as determined by the legislature embodied flagrant violation of the constitutional provision that no county should be divided unless equitably entitled to two or more senators; for one county whose population numbered but little over the ratio of representation was divided and given two senators, while a group of nine counties, with an aggregate population some 16,000 larger, was allowed but a single senator. "Equity," the court observed, "has no definition applicable to such a case." — In **New York** the act of 1892 districting the state was brought into court in a county which was so divided that a city containing 129,355 inhabitants and two rural districts having about 26,000 each were given each one representative. The law was in first instance decided unconstitutional, as violating, among others, the provisions that "each senate district shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants," and assemblymen shall be apportioned among the counties "as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabitants." This decision was sustained by the supreme court, but was ultimately reversed by the court of appeals, October 13, and the law declared constitutional. The grounds on which this final decision was based, so far as the inequality of population in the districts was concerned, were somewhat as follows: The act of 1892 was less unequal than its predecessors; equality of numbers in bodies represented has not always been the leading idea in republican institutions; the power of apportionment is a political power, is confided by the people to the legislature, and thus carries to the legislature a measure of discretion as to the manner of its exercise, with which the courts cannot interfere unless it is grossly abused; the inequalities complained of are not such as the court feels justified in regarding as in excess of the legislature's constitutional discretion. — In **Indiana** a county court

decided, September 19, that the apportionment acts of 1891 and 1885 were both unconstitutional, because of inequality in district populations. The case has been appealed to the supreme court, whose decision, if rendered before the date set for the election in November, was expected to have much influence on the result, if it did not render any election impossible. — The supreme court of **Wisconsin** decided, October 7, against the constitutionality of the last apportionment in that state. The grounds were in general the same as those in Michigan, namely, that the court had jurisdiction over the subject, and that the discretion of the legislature as to inequality in the districts was subject to constitutional limitations which must be judicially interpreted. A special session of the legislature, called by the governor after this decision, passed an act in time for the November elections.

THE TRUSTS. — The principal incidents under this head have been the attempts to enforce the national act recently enacted for the suppression of such combinations of capital. The proceedings against the officers of the **Whiskey Trust** noticed in the last RECORD have thus far proved altogether futile. On May 13 the United States district court at Boston quashed the indictment as defective, and on June 28 the district court at New York released on a writ of *habeas corpus* an officer of the trust who had been arrested in a further effort to enforce the law. In the middle of October the district court at St. Paul, Minnesota, threw out as "too indefinite and uncertain" an indictment of the officers of the Mississippi Valley **Lumbermen's Association**. The charge in this case was that the accused had illegally combined to raise the price of lumber. — **The anthracite coal combination** noticed in the last RECORD received a set-back by a decision of the chancellor of New Jersey, August 25, declaring illegal the railroad leases by which the combination was effected and granting a preliminary injunction against the operation of the roads under their terms. The court assumed jurisdiction of the case on the ground of the question of public policy involved in the monopoly of the coal traffic. Little practical effect of the decision was manifested; for the managers of the various roads which were forbidden a common management worked nevertheless in perfect harmony.

LABOR TROUBLES. — Difficulties of a serious nature between employers and employees were unusually conspicuous during the summer. The most startling in its incidents occurred among **the steel workers at Homestead**, Pennsylvania, where one of the great plants of the Carnegie Steel Company is located. On the final refusal, after long negotiations, of the workmen's association to accept certain proposed modifications in the scale of wages, the company declined further recognition of the association and on July 1 discharged its men and closed the works. The association, in the meantime, had ordered a general strike. The workmen, who, with their families, constituted practically the entire population of the town of Homestead, organized an advisory committee, under whose direction the picketing of the works against non-union men and all the other operations of the strike were carried on. An attempt of the sheriff, on the demand of the company for the protection of its works, to install deputies in possession was thwarted by a mob, who drove the deputies out of town. On the morning of July 6 a body of 300 watchmen, supplied by the Pinkerton Detective Agency, was despatched

by boat to take charge of the works. At the news of their approach the strikers, thoroughly armed, broke into the works, met the boats at the landing and engaged in a conflict which lasted till late in the afternoon, with many casualties on both sides, and ended in the surrender of the Pinkerton men. Several days of futile efforts to restore the legal order through the sheriff ensued, and finally on the 10th the governor of the state called out the militia and sent a large force to Homestead. No resistance was offered to the troops, who took possession of the works and practically of the town. Some attempts of the strikers to assert themselves in their capacity as citizens and officials of the town were rather rudely suppressed. Under the protection of the military, non-union workmen were introduced into the works, and during the latter part of July most of the different mills resumed operation. During August and September the troops were gradually withdrawn, though the strike has not yet been formally abandoned. Vindication of the law has been undertaken in various ways. A number of the strikers were in July arrested on the charge of murder, as were also several of the Carnegie Company's officials and a number of the Pinkerton men. On September 30 a warrant was issued for the arrest of every member of the workmen's advisory committee on the charge of treason against the state. Indictments were found in October against all those under arrest. Chief Justice Paxson charged the grand jury of the district that the actions of the strikers might be brought within the constitutional definition of treason. A sensational side incident of the trouble was the attempted assassination, July 23, of Mr. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Company. The assailant, who failed to inflict fatal wounds, proved to be a foreign anarchist, having no relations whatever with the strikers. — Shortly after the fighting at Homestead a similar situation was developed among **the miners in Idaho**. A long-standing dispute between mining companies and their organized employees in the Cœur d'Alene district had resulted some months before in a lockout of the latter and the employment of non-union men. On July 11 the union men attacked their rivals in a number of mines with rifles and dynamite, and drove them from the district. Considerable property was destroyed and many lives lost in the struggle. On the notification of the governor that the state militia were inadequate to the emergency, President Harrison ordered a large body of United States troops to the scene of the disturbance, and by the 14th the victorious union men were dispersed and possession of the mines restored to their owners. — In August occurred a renewal of the resistance to convict labor on the part of **the miners in Tennessee**. The conflict noticed in this RECORD for December, 1891 (p. 771), was settled by the re-establishment of the convicts at the mines, under protection of two military posts in the disturbed region. On August 13 a band of free miners at Tracy City burned the convict stockade in that neighborhood, and sent its occupants by rail to Nashville. Similar action followed in a number of other localities, including Oliver Springs, where one detachment of soldiers was located, the small number of troops availing nothing against the great and growing numbers of the mob. At Coal Creek, where the other military force was strongly posted, a vigorous attack by the miners failed to carry the position, which was then put under siege, August 18. Meanwhile large forces of militia and volunteers

had been set in motion toward the seat of war by the authorities. After some loss of life in skirmishes between the approaching detachments and the miners, the relief of the garrison was effected, and vigorous proceedings against the disaffected elements reduced the region to order. The mining corporation offered to give up its lease of the convicts, but after some consultation with the state authorities, who have no sufficient accommodations for the prisoners in the regular prisons, the old system was again set in operation, under stronger military protection. — New York State contributed its item to the list of labor troubles in the strike of **railway switchmen at Buffalo** in the middle of August. A futile demand for an advance of wages by the Lehigh Valley switchmen was followed by a strike on that road, accompanied shortly after by a sympathetic strike on the dozen other roads centering at Buffalo. The spirit manifested by the strikers necessitated stringent measures for the protection of property in the great railway yards, and for this purpose the sheriff's powers soon proved inadequate. Accordingly some 8000 of the state troops were called out and put on guard duty about the place. Under their protection the despatch of trains was gradually resumed, with non-union men at the switches; and after the refusal of the firemen's, conductors' and trainmen's unions to call out their men, the strike was on August 24 formally abandoned.

II. FOREIGN NATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. — Premier Stambouloff's energy has kept the **Bulgarian question** well to the front in general attention. The Turkish government was prodded on to the conviction and punishment of two men for the murder of Dr. Vulkovitch, and at Sofia the trial of the murderers of M. Beltscheff (see *RECORD* for June, 1891, p. 399) was utilized to turn public opinion against Russia. Some eighteen persons were tried in this last case, of whom four were sentenced to death, and a number of the others to imprisonment. Most important, however, was the disclosure of evidence, both oral and documentary, implicating high Russian officials in a conspiracy to murder Prince Ferdinand and M. Stambouloff. In August a series of papers, purporting to be copies of stolen Russian despatches, were published in the government's organ at Sofia, containing negotiations between the Russian secret service officers and certain Bulgarian conspirators in reference to the equipment of the latter for their operations against the life and authority of Prince Ferdinand. The Russian government promptly declared, in a circular note to the powers, that the documents were forgeries, but the press in all the principal countries except France seems disposed to regard them as authentic. M. Stambouloff's policy of conciliating the Porte achieved an apparently marked triumph in the middle of August, when he was received at Constantinople as the Sultan's guest and treated with much honor. This incident called forth a vigorous protest from M. Shishkin, who, in the illness of Giers, is at the head of the Russian foreign office, warning the Porte that his attitude toward the Bulgarian premier "had the appearance of wishing to consecrate indirectly the existence of the régime now unfortunately obtaining at Sofia and to perpetuate thereby . . . an order of things which is

universally recognized as a permanent danger for the security and peace of Europe." At the same time M. Stambouloff was charged with having caused the execution of M. Beltscheff's alleged murderers without sufficient evidence of their guilt. — The friction of **British and Russian interests in central Asia** has again risen into prominence, this time through the medium of Afghanistan. Some tension has existed in the relations of the Ameer with the Indian administration, due to disputed boundary questions, and the settlement of the difficulties has been rendered impossible by extensive insurrections among his subjects which have absorbed the Ameer's attention. Whether timed with reference to this situation or not, a Russian expedition under Colonel Yanoff proceeded during the summer to explore thoroughly the Pamir region. The expedition was said at first to be purely geographical and scientific, but its military strength was considerable, and when it encountered, in midsummer, an Afghan outpost, on territory claimed by the Ameer, the Afghans were after a sharp fight put to flight. British interest was at once seriously enlisted in this matter, since Great Britain is under treaty obligations to maintain the integrity of the Afghan territory. A commission has been determined upon to settle the uncertainties of the boundaries in the region, and the latest news as to the disposition of the Russian forces for the winter seems to indicate a purpose to secure the most advantageous *status* from which to discuss delimitation. The Russian claims would bring her boundary south of the Hindoo Koosh and in close proximity to the British province of Cashmere. The Chinese government has protested against the Russian advance in the Pamirs, but it is not considered that Chinese interests are sufficiently important there to exert much influence in the settlement. A little competition between Russia and England for influence in Persia was decided in May in favor of the latter. The Shah, after agreeing to pay an indemnity to the company whose tobacco monopoly he had been forced to revoke (*cf.* last RECORD, p. 395), declared that his treasury was empty and that he could not pay. Russia offered him a loan on security of the Persian custom receipts, and the Shah seemed disposed to accept; but British influence was finally successful in persuading him to raise the loan in London. — The readjustment of **commercial relations** among European governments continued during the summer. On June 1 a *modus vivendi* was put in operation between France and Spain, securing to each the benefit of the other's minimum schedule pending negotiations for a permanent arrangement. During July Switzerland concluded conventions with both these nations, which have not yet been ratified. In the matter of negotiations between Germany and Russia, a German commission has recommended as a basis for discussion a reduction of duties on Russian grain and timber in return for concessions on German manufactures of iron and steel. It is reported that Russia demands the revocation of the decree forbidding the imperial Bank to take Russian loans, but that Germany is indisposed to agree to this. — An interruption of diplomatic relations between **Greece and Rumania** resulted in October from a dispute that developed during the summer. A wealthy Greek merchant residing in Rumania bequeathed his fortune for the promotion of agriculture and manufactures in Greece. The Rumanian government seized the property on the ground that by law real estate (which

constituted the bulk of the fortune) could not be disposed of by foreigners. After negotiations for a compromise had failed the Greek government withdrew its minister from Bucharest and appealed in a circular note to the powers. — The circles which seek to draw profound conclusions from the **social courtesies of monarchs** were interested in a visit of the Czar to the German Emperor at Kiel, June 7. Whatever weight this seemed to give to the idea of a political *rapprochement* of the two empires was considered to have been neutralized by a visit on the same day paid by the Grand Duke Constantine to President Carnot, who was participating at Nancy in a *fête* which many influences had sought to turn into an anti-German demonstration. In the middle of October the Emperor William paid a visit to the Austrian monarch at Vienna.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. — **The work of the old Parliament** was carried on in a rather perfunctory way till the dissolution. Mr. Balfour's Irish Local Government Bill passed its second reading, May 24, by the unexpectedly large majority of 339 to 247, but no attempt was made to complete the process of enactment into law. The Small Agricultural Holdings Bill was carried through, passing its third reading in the Commons May 27. Like success attended the Irish Education Bill. This measure was designed to confer on Ireland advantages equivalent to those secured to England by the Free Education Act of the previous session (see RECORD for December, 1891, p. 774), and at the same time to introduce to some extent the compulsory system. An annual grant of £210,000 was proposed, by which school fees of less than six shillings per head should be abolished. The only important opposition to the bill came in connection with the demand of certain Catholic schools for recognition and participation in the grant, and after some concessions by the government on this point, the bill became law. — Parliament was dissolved June 28 and **the general election** took place during July. The manifestoes of the leaders were issued in June. Lord Salisbury's, after dwelling briefly on the important internal legislation, especially for the benefit of the working class, which had been achieved under his ministry, devoted most of his address to the Irish question, representing the question of home rule as the most vital issue and submitting a vigorous argument against turning over the loyal minority in Ireland to the tyranny of the disloyal majority. Mr. Gladstone, also, in his address set forth home rule as "the question of all questions"; but he devoted much attention to "the great question of labor," denouncing as unsatisfactory the policy of the Conservatives in this respect, and suggesting various reforms likely to give additional political power to the working classes. The voting began July 4 and ended July 26, and the net result was a Parliamentary majority of forty for Mr. Gladstone, instead of the hundred which he had confidently expected. The number of members secured by the various parties was as follows: Gladstonian Liberals, 270; Conservatives, 268; Liberal-Unionists, 47; Labor Party, 4; McCarthyite Nationalists, 72; Parnellite Nationalists, 9. The net gains and losses of the various parties as compared with their strength at the dissolution were as follows: Gladstonian Liberals, gain, 54; Conservatives, loss, 36; Liberal Unionists, loss, 17; Irish Nationalists, loss, 5. As between the two factions of Irish Nationalists, the McCar-

thyites gained 17, while the Parnellites lost 22. — **The new Parliament** assembled August 4. Lord Salisbury having resolved to force a vote of censure before resigning, a colorless address from the throne was presented, merely expressing the hope that the useful and beneficent legislation of the previous session would be followed up. After a few days' debate the Liberal amendment declaring want of confidence in the government was carried August 11, by a vote of 350 to 310. On the following day Mr. Gladstone was commanded by the Queen to form a ministry and the official announcement of **the new cabinet** was made on the 16th. The members were mostly men who were in Mr. Gladstone's last ministry. The more important names were as follows: Lord Privy Seal and First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Gladstone; Foreign Secretary, Earl Rosebery; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt; Home Secretary, James Asquith; Chief Secretary for Ireland, John Morley; Attorney-General, Sir Charles Russell; Secretary for Scotland, Sir George O. Trevelyan; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, James Bryce. On August 18, Parliament was prorogued till November 4. — **The Irish policy of the new government** occupied attention from the outset. Lord Houghton succeeded the Earl of Zetland as lord lieutenant. The new government promptly relieved from the operation of the Crimes Act the few districts where it still remained in force. The question then arose as to the position of the tenants who had been evicted during the struggle over the Plan of Campaign. Meetings of these tenants were held in various parts of Ireland and pressure was brought on the government for a fall session of Parliament to deal with the matter. Mr. Morley, in a letter of September 26 to Justin McCarthy, announced the resolution of the government to appoint a commission to examine and report on the question in all its aspects, — the number of estates where disputes still exist between landlords and tenants, the number and causes of evictions, the number and grounds of reinstatement, the cost of evictions to the Treasury, *etc.*, — with recommendations as to the means for settling the difficulty. The commission was appointed October 14. There has been an apparent increase in the number of evictions since the new government assumed power. This is attributed by the ministerialists to the desire of the landlords to discredit the government by fresh disorder, while the Conservatives point to it as a manifestation of the disposition of the Irish to presume on the support of the government in refusing to pay rents. Another demand pressed upon the ministry is that for the release of the Irish agitators — Fenians and dynamiters — who are now serving out sentences in British prisons. The Radicals are demanding as their reward for aiding the Liberals the removal of the prohibition against workingmen's mass-meetings in Trafalgar Square, London. — Mr. Gladstone's small majority was reduced to 38 by the loss of a seat in a bye-election in October.

THE BRITISH COLONIES. — The Canadian Parliament was prorogued July 9, the most significant part of the governor-general's speech being an announcement that prospects were good for a permanent removal of the recurring **friction between Canada and Newfoundland**. The tariff war between the two countries noticed in the last RECORD was ended by a *modus vivendi* in May, and the governor-general's statement was regarded as pointing to a commercial treaty, and possibly even to the entrance of New-

foundland into the Dominion. — **The Manitoba school question** came into prominence again by the decision of the British Privy Council in the latter part of July reversing the decision of the Supreme Court of the Dominion and sustaining that of the Manitoba court, by which the withdrawal of government support from the Catholic separate schools was declared constitutional. An attempt of the Manitoba ministry to give certain aid to these schools led to the overthrow of the cabinet August 25. It is now understood that the Dominion government will devote a portion of the public lands in Manitoba to the maintenance of the Catholic schools, and thus remove the matter from local controversy. Such a settlement is said to be at the basis of a readjustment of the Dominion cabinet, by which Prime Minister Abbot is to retire in favor of Sir John Thompson, the latter being a Catholic. — The bill respecting **the Newfoundland fisheries** on the French shore, as agreed to by the Newfoundland delegates in consultation with the foreign office at London, was rejected in May by the legislature at St. John's, despite the government's urgent appeals for its adoption. The essence of the project was to put in the hands of commissioners appointed by the Queen exclusive jurisdiction over matters concerning the treaties. Negotiations with France on the general subject are still in progress. — A dearth of laborers for the sugar plantations, due in some measure to recent legislation to keep out the Chinese, brought about in the spring a renewal of the **importation of Polynesian natives into Queensland**. The rules regulating the traffic were promulgated in May. Only British subjects are allowed to engage in the business, and every vessel must be accompanied by a government agent, who must be present at the engagement of every native. Firearms or intoxicating liquors are not to be supplied to the islanders; the ships engaged in the trade are to have specified equipments for the comfort and safety of the laborers, who are to be returned at the expiration of their engagement to the place from which they come. Other regulations of this kind were deemed necessary to guard against practices suggestive of the slave trade. With all the restrictions, a strong sentiment against the traffic was manifested in both England and the colonies, and the Queensland government could only urge in its favor the hopelessness of any development of the country without it. — The question of a **responsible government for Natal** was under hot discussion in that colony during the summer. A bill was framed, with the approval of the home government, embodying a form of ministerial organization, but retaining in the control of the home authorities all matters touching the native population, which is ten times as numerous as the colonists. An election in the colony about the first of October, in which the question of this constitution was an issue, resulted in a victory for its adversaries.

GERMANY. — The session of **the Prussian Landtag** lasted until June 23, no measures of striking importance having been considered after the failure of the Primary Education Bill. The disturbance in party grouping which resulted from the latter measure was only fairly settled late in the summer, when the formation of a new "cartel" alliance of Centrists and Conservatives in support of the government was learned to be a definite fact. — Attention during the late summer was centered in the projects of the government for measures to be laid before the legislative bodies in the fall

and winter. Herr Miquel's new scheme of taxation for Prussia caused the resignation, August 9, of Herr Herrfurth, Minister of the Interior, whose portfolio was assumed by Count von Eulenburg, President of the Ministry. In imperial politics a proposition for an **increase of the army** has been the centre of discussion. It was understood that the government intended to couple the demand for more men with a proposition to reduce the term of service from three to two years. On August 17, however, the Emperor in a public address declared that he preferred a smaller army with the longer term to the larger army with the shorter term; and it was then believed that no change in the term would be proposed. As made public in October, the project was found to provide in respect to the infantry for a normal two years' service which under certain circumstances might be prolonged to three. The problem of ways and means for covering the additional expense of over sixty millions involved in the new law has also been much debated. An increase of the tax on tobacco is one of the suggestions on this point. — During the early summer the **proceedings of Prince Bismarck** took the first place in public attention. The Prince journeyed to Vienna to attend the wedding of his son, Count Herbert, to an Austrian countess, June 21. He was greeted with the usual popular demonstrations both in Germany and Austria, but was denied a reception by the Emperor Francis Joseph. Attributing this slight to the German government, Bismarck, in an interview with an Austrian journalist, began a series of very bitter attacks on the Emperor William and Count von Caprivi, and on the whole policy of the administration, both domestic and foreign. In the course of his attacks he made use of his knowledge of state secrets to an extent that it was said would have put a man in prison under his administration. That the government was touched was manifest from a number of articles in the *North German Gazette*, the organ of Count von Caprivi, some of which seemed to threaten prosecution. These governmental replies defended the administration by official documents from the archives and took the offensive against the Prince with weapons from the same arsenal. On July 7 the government published documents defining its position in the matter. The first was a rescript, dated May 23, 1890, informing imperial and royal ministers abroad that the Emperor distinguished the Prince Bismarck of former times from the Prince of to-day, and directing them to assure the governments to which they were accredited that no weight was to be put on the Prince's present views, as expressed through the journals of the day. The second was a despatch to the German minister at Vienna, dated June 9, 1892, in which the minister is notified that reports as to a *rapprochement* between the Emperor and Bismarck have no foundation, and is instructed to have nothing to do with the wedding. Bismarck's charge that the government was responsible for the refusal of Francis Joseph to receive him was thus sustained, and this fact became a topic for renewed public declamation by the Prince. No further notice of the matter was taken by the government.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. — The chief topic of interest in this monarchy has been the enactment of the measures for carrying out the **currency reform** noted in the last RECORD. The government's bills on the subject were introduced in the legislatures at both Vienna and Buda-Pesth during the middle

of May and were finally passed, with little opposition, in the latter part of July. A number of bills were required to cover the necessary ground. The fundamental enactment is that providing for a gold coinage, the unit of which is the crown, 3280 crowns containing one kilogram of fine gold. The existing silver coinage of Austria is retained, and also, for the present, the paper currency, and part of the legislation is devoted to regulating the ratios of the old circulation to the new coins. A formal treaty between Austria and Hungary provides for the uniform enforcement of the gold standard in each realm. With a view to the ultimate redemption of the paper currency a four per cent loan is authorized for the purchase of gold. The metal thus procured is to be coined into crowns and stored away until some future date which shall be appointed for the resumption of specie payments. Austria must acquire gold to the sum of 183,456,000 florins, Hungary less than a third of that. The administrative proceedings for putting the new system in operation were in full headway in September and the movement of gold toward Austria was closely watched by financial circles throughout the world. — The meetings of the various **provincial diets** in September were characterized by the usual manifestations of race feeling. In Bohemia the Young Czechs renewed their demand that the Emperor should be crowned king at Prague. In Lower Austria the anti-Semites were so violent as to render legislative proceedings impossible. The Italian faction in the Tyrol, the Rumanians in Bukowina and the Ruthenians in Galicia—all resorted to more or less extreme measures in obstructing the work of the majorities. — **The Delegations** met at Buda-Pesth October 3. Both Count Kalnoky and the Emperor dwelt on the peaceful outlook for Europe, but at the same time asked larger military appropriations in view of the preparations in Russia and France. There was little opposition to the government's measures.

FRANCE. — A partial **cabinet crisis** occurred July 11 in connection with a discussion of the Dahomeyan war. A demand on the Minister of Marine, M. Godefroy Cavaignac, that the command of naval and military operations in that region should be put in the hands of a single officer, was refused by the minister, but was thereupon immediately endorsed by the Chamber of Deputies, 287 to 150. The cabinet, after consultation, declined to identify itself with M. Cavaignac, whereupon the latter alone resigned and was succeeded by M. Burdeau. — The modification of relations between the **Catholic royalists and the republic** has continued to be a topic of interest in France. By a brief to the cardinals in May and by various later communications with other church dignitaries the Pope has put himself anew on record as favoring the recognition and support of the republic by the French Catholics. Considerable opposition to this idea was manifested in different quarters on the ground that the Vatican was assuming to direct political matters rather than those of faith pure and simple. Comte de Mun and the Marquis de Breteuil, two influential Catholics, and later M. de Mackau, formerly a royalist leader, came out, however, for the papal policy and did much to promote it. On the other hand some forty of the seventy Royalist deputies in the Chamber, headed by the Duc de la Rochefoucauld, agreed to a declaration in June, declining to follow the directions from the Vatican and announcing a determination to maintain the whole of their political rights. — Serious **labor**

troubles at Carmaux developed during the summer and fall. A miner, having been elected mayor, was afterwards discharged by his employers on the ground that he was not attending to his work with them. To force his reinstatement the other miners and the glass-workers struck, and disorderly incidents became frequent. The prefect's measures for preserving order were not very thoroughly executed by the mayor, and troops had to be brought to the place in large numbers. A number of socialistic members of the Chamber of Deputies were on the spot, stimulating the workingmen. At the reassembling of the legislature, October 18, the affair at Carmaux was immediately brought up in the Chamber and after a hot debate an agreement to arbitrate was reached, with Premier Loubet, the Minister of Public Works and a socialist deputy as arbitrators. Their decision reinstated the discharged employee, with leave of absence, but refused to reinstate several of the more violent of the strikers. This solution was accepted immediately by the company, and ultimately, after some hesitation, by the workmen.

ITALY. — The cabinet reconstruction referred to in the last RECORD only postponed and did not prevent the **fall of the Rudini ministry**. The prime minister presented his financial statement May 4. He announced a deficit of 33,000,000 lire, resulting from certain extraordinary expenditures which had become necessary. This deficit he proposed to meet in the new budget by economies in the War Department, by the sale of national property, by a government monopoly of matches and by a thorough-going reform of the *personnel* of the civil service. A vote of confidence in this programme was refused on the following day by 193 to 185 and the ministry resigned. On May 15 a new cabinet was announced under the presidency of Signor Giolotti. Its programme was outlined in a general way May 26 and confidence was voted, but only by a majority of nine. The cabinet offered to resign, but the King refused to accept, and accordingly Giolotti asked for, and after a sharp struggle obtained, provisional credits for six months on the understanding that the Chamber would be dissolved. Later the ministry considerably strengthened its majority, and the session closed June 15. On October 12 a royal decree proclaimed the **dissolution of the Chamber** and appointed November 6 for the general election. At the same time the government's financial programme was published, promising a great reduction in the military estimates, economies in public works and a project for the state monopoly of mineral illuminating oils.

RUSSIA. — Cholera has added its work to that of famine in spreading social disorganization through the empire. While exact information is lacking, it seems as if the **later effects of the famine** were less serious than had been anticipated. The relief system became after long delay well organized. A ukase of June 16 removed the prohibition on the exportation of cereals, except as to rye, rye flour and bran; and these latter were relieved from restriction in the middle of August. — **A change in the Ministry of Finance** was made September 15 by the retirement of M. Vishnegradski, who had been for six years at the head of the department. The minister's retirement was due to ill health. He was succeeded by M. Witte, who, it is understood, hopes to tide over the financial difficulties by indirect taxation and by the issue of credit notes based on the stock of gold in the treasury. No

new loan is spoken of, though it is hoped that something more may be realized from the last loan, which is now said to have been a complete failure. — The arrest of over two thousand persons in Poland about the first of June was regarded as evidence that some insurrectionary plot had been discovered, or at least was suspected, by the authorities. Some two hundred of the persons arrested were sent to Siberia.

SPAIN. — The ministry decided, June 19, to give the advantages of the minimum tariff to nearly all nations, on account of the impossibility of approving new treaties during the current session of the Cortes. — An attempt during the summer to merge the administration of the telegraphs with that of the posts led to a **strike of the telegraphers** throughout the land. The operators claimed that their positions would be far less secure under the new system. After four days of complete suspension of telegraphic communication, the government was obliged to yield. The minister of the interior resigned, the proposed innovation was abandoned and the operators resumed their work. — Some rather serious **rioting at Madrid** July 2-4 was occasioned by the inauguration of the new taxes by which the government had planned to meet the deficit in the budget. A popular demonstration, headed by marketmen, against the tax on retail dealers resulted in an encounter with the troops, in which a number of lives were lost. Minor disturbances in various parts of the kingdom were due to the same cause.

MINOR EUROPEAN STATES. — The process of **revising the Belgian constitution** has passed through the preliminary stages. On May 10 the resolution was passed designating some thirteen articles for revision and the legislature was thereupon dissolved. The elections for the constituent assembly, June 14, resulted in a reduction of the Clerical-Conservative majority from eighty-one to forty-eight on joint ballot. The constituent assembly met in July and after organizing and appointing a committee of twenty-one from each house to consider all projects for amendment, adjourned on the 28th for a recess of three months. — A **ministerial crisis in Norway** was precipitated by the refusal of the King, after long deliberation, to approve the Storthing's proposition of separate consuls for Norway. The Steen ministry thereupon resigned, June 29, and the Storthing adjourned for an indefinite time. After trying in vain to get another ministry the King in the latter part of July resorted again to Mr. Steen, with whom an agreement was reached that he should resume office and carry the strictly necessary business in the Storthing, while the consular question should be postponed for the present, and when taken up later, should be determined on the advice of Norwegian officials alone. — Exceptionally important legislation has engaged the attention of the Parliament of **the Netherlands**. A thoroughgoing reform of taxation has been effected, involving the introduction of a general property tax, the abolition of the soap tax, the lowering of the excise on salt and the increase of that on spirituous liquors. Projects of law are under consideration extending the suffrage to all Netherlanders of full age who can read and write and support a family, and making important modifications in the requirements of military service. — **Portugal** experienced another cabinet crisis in May, resulting in a reconstruction of the ministry under the same chief, Senhor Ferreira. A proposition by the foreign bondholders for

an adjustment of their interests which would avoid the heavy scaling which had been resolved upon, was rejected by the government in June. In reply to diplomatic representations on the subject by Germany, the government regretted the scaling, but declared that it was the only alternative with total repudiation. — The final suppression of **the revolt in Yemen** was again officially announced by the Turkish authorities in September. The announcement was soon followed by reports of continued disturbance. An encounter between a Sphakiote village and the Turkish troops on the island of Candia, October 4, indicated a probable renewal of the perennial struggle in that part of the Sultan's dominions. — In the **Greek general election** of May 15, following the dissolution of the Chamber, the issue was chiefly as to the justification of the King in dismissing Delyannis (see last RECORD). The result was an overwhelming defeat for the latter. As a consequence the Constantopoulo ministry, which had been regarded as merely an *ad interim* affair, retired in June and was succeeded by a cabinet headed by Tricoupis, supported by 177 out of the 206 members of the new Chamber. — **A change of ministry in Serbia** was precipitated in August by a difference between the regents and the cabinet on the filling of a vacancy in the regency and on the commercial policy of the government. The Radical Pashitch cabinet was supplanted by a Liberal ministry headed by M. Avakumowitch. As the Radicals have a large majority in the Skupshtina, a dissolution is announced for November.

AFRICA. — **The situation in Morocco** has not been of a reassuring character. Rebellious tribesmen in the neighborhood of Tangier have held their own against the Sultan's troops, while the presence of the latter in Tangier has proved a source of much oppression to the peaceful natives and much terror to the foreign settlement. The British Minister, Sir Charles Euan Smith, went to Fez in July for the purpose of inducing the Sultan to sign a treaty providing for the establishment of a consulate at Fez and for a number of other facilities for commercial development. Popular hostility to the foreigners put the mission for a time in considerable danger, and the Sultan, after once consenting to the treaty, ultimately refused to sign it. British authorities attribute the failure of the treaty in some measure to French intrigues at the Sultan's court. A French mission to the Sultan in October, though much better received than the English, seemed at the close of this RECORD to be undergoing experiences similar to those of the latter. — In eastern Africa interest has been centered chiefly on **affairs in Uganda**, on the shores of Victoria Nyanza. This kingdom was occupied several years ago by an expedition sent out by the British East Africa Company. Long standing difficulties between two factions of the natives, influenced in some degree by rivalries of the French Catholic and English Protestant missionaries, resulted in hard fighting in January of 1892, which was determined in favor of the Protestants by the interposition of the company's agent, Captain Lugard, with a machine gun. The incident gave rise to animated comments in the French and German press on the civilizing policy of the British, who were charged with slaughtering native converts merely because they were Catholics. The British East Africa Company announced in June that it would no longer be able to maintain its station in Uganda, since the expense was far above the

revenue. Colonial and religious societies in England immediately began an agitation for the occupation of the land by the government directly, on the ground that the maintenance of British influence there was indispensable not only for the good of Christianity and the suppression of the slave trade, but also for the sake of commercial and political relations on the upper Nile and in the Soudan. — The Germans in East Africa experienced another serious reverse in June. A force under Baron von Bülow, in endeavoring to exterminate a troublesome tribe near Kilima-Njaro, was itself nearly annihilated. — The French expedition in **Dahomey**, consisting of a force between three and four thousand strong, has been pushing forward steadily during the summer and fall, with hard fighting, and at last accounts was near Abomey, the capital. — The southeastern development of the **Congo State** met with a reverse in July through the destruction by the Arabs of the new posts recently established on the upper Congo west of Tanganyika. The whites who were conducting the enterprise were either killed or driven from the region. On the northeast an expedition under the auspices of the Free State pushed across the continent and in September was said to have reached Wadelai, on the upper Nile, the capital of the Equatorial Province which Emin Pasha once held for Egypt. English colonial interests were seriously startled by this report, as it seemed to threaten the loss to them of this region, which is essential to their connection between Egypt and the Zanzibar coast by way of Uganda. It is rumored that M. de Brazza, who disappeared in the interior some time ago, is also seeking to occupy in the French interest some of the Soudan territory which Egypt abandoned to the Mahdi.

LATIN AMERICA. — The insurrection in **Venezuela** has ended in successful revolution. President Palacio's cause suffered many reverses during the spring, the people apparently sympathizing with the courts, which had declared him not entitled to exercise the powers of president. In the middle of June, Palacio, after several defeats of his forces near Caracas, resigned the presidency and left the country. His successor, Vice-President Pulido, continued the struggle against the "Legalists," as the insurgents were called, under Crespo, but during the first week in October the latter carried the last positions of the government troops around Caracas and secured control of that city. The Pulido government then disappeared, and Crespo assumed full powers and began the work of reorganization. The general state of the whole country is said to be most deplorable, and in the seaports the foreign warships have alone preserved any degree of order. — In **Brazil** Congress met in May and eventually decided that under the constitution Vice-President Peixotto was entitled to continue as chief executive till the end of the term for which da Fonseca was originally elected. The insurrection in Matto Grosso was taken vigorously in hand, and by the middle of June was suppressed. An attack on Italians by a mob in Sao Paulo in July was quickly followed by formal reparation, as demanded by the Italian government. Ex-President Deodoro da Fonseca died August 24. — The Congress which met at Buenos Ayres in May formally approved all the acts of President Pellegrini against the Radicals in connection with the **Argentine presidential elections**. Later the Radical prisoners were unconditionally discharged from custody. Saenz Peña was formally chosen President by the

electors in June and was inaugurated in October. — **Chilian finances** have mainly occupied the attention of the government at Santiago. A new ministry that assumed power at the beginning of June has been hard at work carrying forward plans for the resumption of specie payments by 1895. A new loan of \$9,000,000 and the sale of nitrate and other state lands are among the means proposed to realize the project. — A meeting of delegates from four of the **Central American states** was held at San Salvador in the spring, at which it was resolved once more to make an attempt at organizing a confederation. Arrangements were made to summon an assembly for the purpose for September, 1893, at which representatives of Colombia, Mexico and the United States should be invited to be present. An insurrection in Honduras broke out in May and the insurgents soon got possession of most of the sea-coast. They failed to secure the capital, however, and in August the legitimate authorities won back the coast towns and drove the rebels out of the country. In Costa Rica, on the occasion of a difference between the legislature and President Rodriguez, in September, as to the desirability of religious instruction in the public schools, the President dissolved Congress, ordered new elections and meanwhile assumed dictatorial powers. As he has strong support among the clergy and the people, no disturbance of the peace has ensued. — The presidential elections in Mexico resulted in the practically unanimous choice of Porfirio Diaz for another term.

WM. A. DUNNING.